THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 27, 1855. No. 97.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTEN BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

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W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Com-*
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *mittee*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; Wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 8, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholern, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Reid, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Taylor, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John J. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REASonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ⅓ South Down and ⅔ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale privately, the tract of land in Warren County, N. C., known by the name of "Buck Spring," the former residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the most valuable highland plantations in the county, containing about 1,750 acres—from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of very fine creek low grounds, half of which are cleared, (part very recently.) The Stables, Cribs and Barns are in full repair—the latter capable of curing from 25 to 30 hogsheads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site, and the location is eligible for either a Grist or Saw Mill. It is within six miles of Macon and Lyttleton Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and adjoining the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The overseer is on the place at all times, and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.

For terms, &c., call on or address

ROBERT L. JONES,
Palmer's Spring, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

September 7, 1855. 1090—2mw.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 62 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 28, 1835. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.

ELIJAH ATKINSON,
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, } Exec'rs.

August 28, 1855. 81—3m.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 15, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.

October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.

October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KING 3,
Merchant Tailors, Raleigh N. C.

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF FALL and Winter Goods are prepared to please all who favor them with a call. We have a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the very finest quality, which will be made to order in the latest style, by first-rate workmen. We also have a larger and better assortment of Ready Made Clothing than we have ever had.

Black and fancy Cloth Coats, from eight to twenty-five dollars, Over Coats and Talmas, Pilot and Beaver Cloth do., Cassimere and Satinet Business Coats, Black Doeskin and fancy Cass. Pants, plain and fancy silk and satin Vests, fine velvet and plush do., shirts, drawers, collar, &c. Silk, wool and merino under shirts and drawers.

Cravats, stocks, pocket handk'fs, gloves, half hose, suspenders, night caps, dressing gowns, &c., &c.

In fact, we have every article usually kep in Establishment, and we flatter ourselves that we can give as good fits and as good bargains as can be had any where.

Our friends from a distance who anticipate visiting Raleigh at the State Fair would do well to call and examine our stock. We return our sincere thanks to our friends for past favors and earnestly desire a continuation of the same.

KING & BIGGS.

N. B—A fine assortment of Hats, Caps, and Boy's Clothing just received. K. & B.

Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1855. 91—4t.

☞ Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post four times weekly.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.

E. RUFFIN.

September 26, '54. 1—swtf.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER,
(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York,)
Superintendent.

October 9, 1855, 92—6t.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.

NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

October 4, 1855. 81—1y

Entirely New for All.

T. J. HAVENS WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS, and all those who have any decided taste for the fine arts, that he has recently perfected himself in taking the Ambrotype and Mezograph Portraits, the only true, life-like pictures that can be taken. They are not reversed, and are more lasting than the Daguerreotype. I would advise all to call and see for themselves.

Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1855. 91—1m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34.)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)
In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)
In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)
In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 2 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—1awtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

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Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

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Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo. muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great indnstrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

FALL TRADE.

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MUIR & BRYAN,
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August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

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September 1, 1855. 82—tf.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to

ANDREW J TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Wsshington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

COLLEGE POLITICS—AN EVIL.

There exists in the University a spirit of electioneering which is known as College politics. Whether or not the word *politics* can be applied here, it is not to our purpose to enquire. It will not interfere at all with what we are about to say, should we call it by the name that custom has confirmed, or give it another. We will, for the sake of brevity, so call it. What we understand by College politics is a system of electioneering for certain offices in College. These are the Marshal with his four Assistants and the six Ball Managers. The names import what are the duties of each of these officers, from which it is seen that there should be such officers; but is the manner of electing them right? Is it productive of good or evil? We say evil. Why? Take, for instance, young Simms. He has just arrived at Chapel Hill—he has come to College with but one intention and that to learn. He is full of the buoyant hopes which always accompany the useful aspirant to knowledge. He is received at the hotel by a party of young men with smiling faces. "Your name is Simms, I presume, as the card on your trunk imports," says one. "Yes, sir." "From Alabama?" "Yes, sir." "What class will you join?" "I shall apply for the Freshman." "Yes," says the interrogator, "it is best to join the Freshman," and he leads off upon a kind of philosophy which we will not attempt to describe. A room is procured for Mr. Simms, he receives a great many visits, he thinks the fellows the most sociable he ever met with—he listens attentively to some of the many College stories that are going the rounds, and laughs heartily when any wit is directed to the Faculty. He begins to lose sight of his books, he thinks no body studies, for he sees no one at it. When he asks some of the fellows who are paying such strict attention to him about books and lessons they talk of them lightly, as things of minor importance; but introduce a conversation about election, and they become eloquent with enthusiasm. "I will bet ten dollars," says one, "that Long will beat Hart fifty votes." "So will I," says another. "I hear that all of the Alabama crowd will vote for Long, except one or two fellows who are thought nothing of in College." The novice little dreams of the trap set for him. He feels already an inclination to vote for Long, but he says nothing. Mr. Long is brought around, next day, perhaps, to Mr. Simms's room. They undergo the formality of an introduction—Long is very polite and insinuating—talks but little (being a little deficient in the "upper story") but is very careful to smile at every thing that Simms says. When Long has left, some one asks him what he thinks of Long. "He is a fine fellow, I think I shall vote for him," is the reply. Enough said, "the fiat has gone forth." They have secured what they wished, the promise of his vote. His friends make their visits less frequent than formerly; but upon every occasion urge him to do his best for Long. He, too, becomes one of the number and goes forth an electioneering partizan for Long.

In the next room perhaps the like has been done for Hart—the novices of each party, meet in a short time—they get into an argument about the candidates, and having nothing to combat, they indulge in such senseless jargon as would disgust monkies. I do not mean to say that every new student is taken through in this manner. By no means. The processes are as various as the different temperaments of persons they come in contact with. The partizans may have to take several walks with them, treat them to suppers, tell them that the only way for them to be elected when they apply for office is to vote for their man, and various other modes which would be tedious to mention.

It will be easily seen what is the effect arising from such a spirit. Young men come here with the intention of prosecuting assiduously their studies. Their feelings are worked on by a party of College demagogues. They forget what they have come to College for—throw aside the admonition of their parents, and listen only to the enthusiastic language of their electioneering advisers. They recall to their minds, it is true, that "there is no reward without labor"—they resolve, it is true, to go to studying; but the excitement is too much. Nothing is so interesting to them as to hear a conversation about the candidates for Marshall and Ball Managers. In the course of a few months they are thoroughly initiated. By the next campaign they are prepared, too, to dupe the young, the innocent, and the green by exaggerating, misrepresenting, and often down right lying.

Nor is this all. There are some who by no coaxing whatever will let it be known who they are going to vote for. There are others who are neutral and who affirm that they will take no part in the election, not even vote. How are such managed? Notice—several gallons of whiskey, rum, or brandy, as it may be, are procured from Raleigh or Hillsborough. About 11 o'clock in the night, when all should be asleep, the belfry door is broken open, and the bell rung, announcing that there is going to be a "bust" in the south building. The novices of College go up for curiosity—they find there a negro fiddler sawing away upon his instrument, while the students are cutting up all kind of antics. The room where the whiskey is deposited is resorted to frequently. Some become lively. Hurra for Long! —Hurra for Hart! is heard a thousand times, while every one is under excitement the brandy bottle is passed to the neutrals—they drink—it excites their brain, they, too, halloo for Hart or Long. Upon hearing which, three cheers are given for the lucky ones. The opposite party hearing it, comes to see what is to pay—some one swears that a certain fellow who has just said hurrah for Long, promised him to vote for Hart. The lie is given him—knives and dirks are drawn, pistols are cocked, a row ensues, which is only broken up by voices crying out, "Faculty!" "Old Mike!" "Old Bunk!" "out with the lights!" "blow out the lights!"

Again, after three or four hours of constant application the mind needs relaxation. Nothing accomplishes this so satisfactorily, while at the same time it improves, as intellectual and chaste conversation; for, conversation to be mutually agreeable, there must be something in common between persons—a sympathy must exist which will be found only in persons whose objects and aims are to a certain degree the same. If, then, there be a barrier placed between such persons, obstructions interposed, to prevent their associations, the source of that requisite from which springs an accomplished education will at once be stopped. College politics does this. For what young man, whose aims are high and noble, wishes to hear wrangling about a thing so grovelling as "who shall be the next Marshall?" Well, he will either have to submit to this, or come out at once and say who he will vote for. Say, then, that he prefers the latter. What is the result? He has no more peace until the election is over. Electioneering partizans, whose entire business is to "fly around" and pick up everything that is calculated to injure their opponents or benefit their own cause are running to his room to tell him of every thing, thinking that he will be glad to hear such, since he has declared himself.

Moreover, friends that once associated no longer seek each other's company. They do not feel that agreeableness with each other that existed before they declared themselves in favor of different candidates. On the contrary young men associate and become intimate with fellows whom they know to be base and vile in the extreme, for no other reason than that they are going to support the same candidate for Marshall. I believe it is a fact so well authenticated that it requires no argument to prove it that interfering in politics generally is injurious to a person pursuing a course of education. What is the cause of this, but the excitement which it produces, and the inducement offered to call the attention of the student from his studies? Now, what is the difference between the effects of politics generally and College politics? Both operate alike—the baneful effects of both are excitement. The inducements to lead the mind astray are as strong in one as the other—hence there is no difference.

An argument has been advanced in favor of College politics which is so futile, had it not been offered by one whose learning I respect and whose ideas are not often erroneous, I would not attempt to refute it. The idea is this: "College is the world of embryo. Young men, who, in College, acquire a skill in electioneering, are benefitted when they retire in the world where their future success depends much upon this requisite." Now, I agree that if a young man had nothing else to do, he had better be employed in this way than be idle; but for a young man to neglect his duties during the four years of his College course for the purpose of learning to insinuate himself into the graces of people, is preposterous. For proof; take two young men of equal talents, place them at College, let one be a laborious student who attends to all his College duties punctually; let the other be a candidate for Marshall, let him learn to be as keen and as artful as possible, turn them both from College without money or friends, is there any one so foolish who does not know that the man who confined himself to his text books while in College will excel?—Which of the two would the culprit, arrayed at the bar of justice, prefer to plead his cause? Which would a person lying sick sooner trust? The answer will undoubtedly be the educated man.

We have given a sample of electioneering in College which bears its true character upon its face.—We have seen its effects in turning the minds of young men from the right channel. We have shown its effects in destroying sociability and friendship. We have refuted the only idea which can make any pretences to uphold it as a benefit. Then, what other conclusion can we come to but that College politics is an evil?

But is there no way to remedy this evil? Let us see. The office of Marshall is the only one that creates much excitement. The laws of the University, say "that the Marshall with his associates shall be recommended by the students and appointed by the Faculty. This law grants all classes an equal privilege." In this is the defect which gives rise to the evil. It is well known to persons who have been members of College for any length of time, that there is no electioneering in the Senior class. The Seniors are old enough, and have been long enough in College to know the evil and know how to avoid it. Not so with the Freshmen and Sophomores—they can be easily duped—they are green in the art and can be bent in almost any direction. Hence, electioneering is confined to them.—This being the case, if Seniors only be allowed the privilege of voting, (and why not, since Commencement is their festival,) College politics will cease to be a branch of education, and the University will be more prosperous—its students more learned.

BLOUNT.

Chapel Hill, Oct. 12, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I had no idea of troubling your columns the second time about the controversy now existing between the parties who addressed the people of Caswell, at a barbecue given in the same County, complimentary to the Hon. John Kerr; and had abandoned the idea of noticing a criticism on the name signed to my first communication, by the Editor of the Milton Chronicle; but having seen another piece touching upon the same name, in the Chronicle of 26th ult., in a letter written by Mr. A. J. Stedman—* * *—I am desirous once more of the use of your columns, not only for defending my name if necessary, but of stating and proving to you the facts connected with the discussion at Pinnix's Store. I will not only prove it to you by three competent witnesses, whose words have never been doubted, but also by demonstration of reason and common sense. In the first place, gentlemen, if Mr. Stedman should swear on a bible as hard as an oath could bind a man, that what I stated were incorrect or false, I have three witnesses in the case whose indubitable integrity will swear on the same bible, with the administration of the same oath, that what was set forth in the Standard of 29th August was correct. After having established conclusively the correctness of the statement by three witnesses, I will establish it by reason and the deduction of a few facts. Every person knows that if the barbecue was arranged and eaten on the day of the speaking that it must have been 12 o'clock or later when the eating commenced. The table was filled several times, consequently, it must have been at least two o'clock before the speaking commenced, as the orators waited for all to get through dinner in order that all might hear. I state these facts above in proof as to the time when the speaking commenced, if any person should deny it. Mr. Stedman says, (see Chronicle of the 26th ult.,) that "Mr. Williams, being speaker of the group, made the following propositions, to which I most willingly and without hesitation acceded, it being just as liberal as any man could wish: That Mr. Williams would speak 1½ hours, that I might reply to him the same length of time; that Mr. Graves would follow in a speech of the same length, and that I might reply to him, occupying the same space of time; and that if Mr. Montgomery wished to speak he would consume but a very short time, to wit: one half of an hour, and that I might reply to him."

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the speaking commenced.—Suppose Mr. Williams should have spoken 1½ hours, (as Mr. S. says,) which being added to 2 o'clock, (the time of beginning) makes the time when Mr. W. finishes 3½ o'clock. Mr. Stedman replies to him in a speech of 1½ hours, which being added to 3½ makes the time when he (Mr. S.,) finishes 5 o'clock. Mr. Graves comes next in a speech of 1½ hours, which being added to 5 makes it 6½ o'clock. Mr. Stedman is now to reply to him in a speech of the same length, which being added to 6½ makes it 8 o'clock in the night when he finishes a reply to Mr. Graves. Well, Mr. Montgomery comes with his half of an hour after 8 o'clock in the night. Poor Montgomery ruled out until such a late hour in the night! You had better mind what your are about, or they will say you are a true American star-spangled banner man prowling about and making speeches in the dark after 8 o'clock in the night. One half hour for Mr. M. being added to 8 o'clock makes it 8½ o'clock. Mr Stedman is to reply to him in a speech of no specified length; but as he seems so anxious to "let off gas," I will put him down at 1½ hours, which being added to 8½ makes it 10 o'clock in the night, when the speaking is brought to a close. Is there any sense in your testimony? Take your seat out of court by Mr. Grave's side. Well, gentlemen, don't that "top your cotton," to think that a set of orators should make arrangements to speak until 10 o'clock in the night! I do not wonder at Mr. Grave's being indignant at the statement in the Chronicle of 16th August. Who would not be indignant for a man to put a communication in the public prints stating that he composed one of the body that made a programme for the speaking to continue until 10 o'clock in the night? It was a slander on him, and the others also, for any man to publicly announce to their countrymen that they were so green as to concoct a scheme by which the speaking should continue until 10 o'clock in the night. When Mr. Stedman said that the editorial which he so emphatically endorsed was correct, he did not think about it taking them until 10 o'clock in the night to get through. He did not think that such reasoning would stare him in the face.

"And though Mr. Fido, who works in the dark, did crush to earth the truth, yet has it arisen, presenting an incontrovertable point, that is stranger than fiction." He is the last man to talk about "working in the dark." When he reflects for a moment how he has been working, and no doubt growling, in secret conclaves, affiliating with his brother night-workers, he will be ashamed of his assertion about Fido. He will also be ashamed when he thinks about "that editorial" which was predicated upon his authority, and which he "emphatically endorsed," (after being brought out by Mr. Graves)—in this he barks in the dark by holding back his name. He signs no name at all, but Fido sticks his there. He is the last man to talk about raising the truth, which he says Fido crushed to the earth; that is, if you believe the arrangements for speaking are as three of the orators say, viz: the foregoing statement. Mr. Stedman wants to know if I ever read the law of evidence; but he don't want to know that half as bad as he wants the public to know that he has studied law. He need not be so anxious to let the public know that he has read law, for I suppose it is necessary for it to be known only in his own county. I know it is not worth while for it to be known in old Caswell, unless, however, Messrs. Graves, Williams and Montgomery will agree to retire from the bar. According to his books he will be ruled out of Court; for he either testifies falsely or there is no sense in his testimony. In one place he presumes to call mine a poor, pitiful, contemptible name; in another place he says my name means to trust, and lastly, he seems to think that I am human, as he wants me to mount the rostrum and be laughed at like he was at Pinnix's Store, and also interest the crowd like his enchanting appearance did. All these cannot be my name, so his evidence is of no effect, and he must be ruled out of Court, taking a lower seat than he chose to put Mr. Graves in—out of Court.

Mr. Stedman appears to be considerably bored because Fido calls him little Little Jack; but for that he must blame his parents. Perhaps the word *little* before his name bored him, if so he shall not be bored any longer—I will just call him Jack. He says: "If you wish the crowd to be interested just ascend the rostrum your beautiful self." That is very witty indeed—his wit consists in retaliation. I do not object to any person quoting after me, provided they quote right, and not use the sense of my language by changing the words and claiming it to be their own production. "Fido has the impudence to say that I had the audacity to offer a reply to him, (meaning Mr. Williams.) Yes, Mr. Fido, I had more audacity than that, for I went to Caswell to reply to Hon. John Kerr." This is the language of Jack Stedman. Went to Caswell to reply to Hon. John Kerr! Well, gentlemen, you may talk of impertinence, loquacity, and every thing else that generally attends a forward youth, but this is a grade bolder than any thing of the kind now extant, save the "gnat on the bull's horn." I wonder if the "Chatham Representative" was at Tally-Ho on the 20th ult., to reply to Mr. L. O'B. Branch and set Mr. Kerr on his guard again? I would advise such men as Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, George E. Badger and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, to mind how they make anti-Know Nothing speeches, or the "Cnatham Representative," (who came to Caswell to set Mr. Kerr on his guard) will take them down.

As far as the Editor of the Milton Chronicle is concerned, he and I are great old cronies. I like to have gotten into a scrape with a man not long since, for he said: "Of all the little contemptible papers that ever was printed, that thing which comes from Milton exceeds all." I flushed up, and was in the act of striking him when an idea suddenly presented itself—that I had better keep out of a fuss, especially about a trifle. "I tried Fido for a long time as a watch-dog, for which he proved worthless, and would kill sheep." Yes, goats too, and he had better keep shy, for Fido in catching sheep might mistake him for a billy-goat.

Messrs. Editors, I suppose it is unnecessary for me to protract my writings, as the facts in regard to the arrangements of the programme, as above stated, are perfectly satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,

FIDO.

For the Standard.

To the Editors of the Raleigh Standard:

GENTLEMEN:—Our friends of the Argus are making a great fuss about the President's speckled shirt, so much as to arrest the attention of some of our best citizens. As the Senior Editor of that voluminous sheet has been absent so much recently, it is rather suspected that he "the veritable John Worthy Cameron," is now in peaceable possession of the aforesaid speckled shirt, and is now cutting a swell on the banks of the great Pee Dee.

Circumstancial evidence is certainly very strong in favor of the above suspicion. You know whenever a rogue steals anything, he always makes more noise than any body else in order to prevent suspicion. It certainly lays between the Milton Chronicle and the Argus. Perchance they may have been in Co. in dividing the spoils—one taking the upper and 'tother the lower extremity. If such be the case, we assure you Cameron has the tail, for he is especially fond of anything low. The Argus is rather disposed to shirk out, and is trying to implicate one of our dealers in clothing. He says he saw a shirt answering the description of the lost shirt, aforesaid, hanging in the window of James McPherson's store. Now, Mr. Mac. is a man of more principle than to have committed the theft aforesaid, and although the Argus may cast such insinuations, it will not be believed. Mac wouldn't be caught wearing old clothes. It is very evident the Argus either has the shirt in possession or knows where it is.

In order that no suspicion may rest on our community, we deem it necessary to add the following proclamation:

That, whereas the Argus office is strongly suspected of having in their possession, or knowing the whereabouts, of a certain "speckled shirt;" and whereas we, a part of the community, are liable to suffer from said circumstance; now, therefore, we make proclamation that, unless the said missing shirt is forth-coming by the week of our county of Cumberland Fair, we will be compelled to institute suit for the recovery of the same.

SAM'S FRIENDS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: An agreeable episode to the Fair was the appearance on parade of the Raleigh Independents, commanded by Capt. DeCarteret—the more agreeable, perhaps, from the perfect contrast which they exhibited to the very farcical caricature of the military and humanity of the preceding day.

The Independents, after being on drill and duty the greater part of the day on the Fair Grounds, were seen by the writer approaching the new, substantial and hospitable mansion of Augustus M. Lewis, Esq., who had the gates of his yard thrown open to invite their approach, welcomed them in a few appropriate remarks to partake of some refreshments. After which the Company executed successfully a variety of complicated movements, some of which the writer inferred, from their beauty and the emulous exertion to please with which they were made, were intended for the ladies, who seemed to think so too, for they received them with the waving of handkerchiefs and other signals of gratification, than which no tokens of admiration are more dear to a soldier's heart.

Just as the Captain put his Company in marching order, and was about to give the word of command to return to their quarters, Mr. Lewis, in a few words, appropriately and patriotically thanked them for their visit; to which the Captain, in behalf of the Company, briefly and properly responded, in similar, if not identical language with the following: That the members under his command were not only citizen-soldiers, but laboring men—artisans and mechanics—who supported their wives and children with those hands and arms which he now saw united in the form of war to wield the sword and the fire-lock in the hour of need for their country—that they disclaimed all effort of ostentatious parade—that they had been organized for service, and lastly, that if ever his property and that of the country should be assailed by a wild and lawless mob, *the Independents would defend it.*

There were several reflections arising from the incidents of the reception and departure, which were pleasing. We could not help thinking that this is the proper way for "a bold yeomanry, their country's pride," the men of stalwart frames, sinewy limbs and stout hearts, and our educated and professional gentlemen to meet and interchange kind feelings, and that when the former assured the latter that they would protect their property, even against a mob of their own countrymen, we have well-grounded hopes of the protection of life, person and property in North Carolina, at least.

VISITOR.

October 19, 1855.

THEY COME LIKE SHADOWS, THEN DEPART.—We clip the following from one of our Exchanges in which it is credited to the "Huntsville Democrat:"

A KNOW-NOTHING EDITOR GONE.—Since we put in type the article from the Athens Herald exposing the know-nothing abolition editor of the American Democrat, published in Florence, letters have reached Huntsville stating that the aforesaid editor absconded immediately on learning that his true standing was made public. A friend has permitted us to make the following extract from a letter received by him on Saturday last, dated

'FLORENCE, October 5, 1855.

'I suppose you will be atonished to hear of the sudden departue of our famous know-nothing editor. He took *French leave* day before yesterday, and since then he has not been heard of nor is the Telegraph able to find his whereabouts. The cause of his sudden departure was owing to an expose made of him by the editor of the Athens Herald, which Wheler heard of the day before the paper reached this place. It is also stated that the gentleman took off with him from $300 to $500 of 'other folks money,' &c.

It strikes us that the course pursued by the Editor alluded to above, was not unlike that of a certain knight of the quill in our own State whose "local habitation" for a time was in Goldsboro; perhaps, our neighbor of the "Argus" can inform us of Mr. Powell's whereabouts. Brethren of that fraternity ought to be, if they are not, keepers of each other. *Fay. Car.*

EMIGRATION AND KNOW NOTHINGISM.—The agitation of the dark-lantern doctrines of the know nothings in the United States has had the effect of diminishing emigration to this country. The commissioner of emigration at New York reports that the number of emigrants who arrived at that port during the first five months of 1855 is 48,854, and that in the corresponding period of 1854 the number was 106,904.

Men suffering under political disabilities in their own lands now perceive that removal to this republic cannot benefit them. They are disfranchised at home, and they cannot gain any political advantages by emigration to the United States. Those who care not how or by whom they are ruled, who have always had masters, and only want money, will still continue to come. The reckless adventurer, the ignorant and unprincipled, the lawless and the vicious, will seek our shores to prey upon us; but the high-minded and the intelligent, the thrifty and industrious merchant and mechanic, the moneyed and provident, will not resort to a land where they will be legislated into serfs and vassals, and branded as inferiors; where they shall have no voice in making the laws that govern them, and no agency in appointing those who execute the laws that are framed.

We need not tell our readers of the immense amount of capital that annually found its way to this country through means of emigration; of the myriads of Germans who sought our western wilds with their families and their substance, and how they have peopled our forests and our prairies, planted their vineyards upon our hills, made our deserts blossom as the rose, and filled our marts and our work-shops by their labor and industry; and it needs no prompting to show the observant and sagacious that our roads and our canals, our streets and our sewers, our public edifices and our private mansions, are indebted to foreign labor, and in no small degree to foreign capital, for their construction. With the agitation, and especially with the success, of the proscriptive doctrines of know-nothingism, all this must necessarily cease. Foreigners possessed of proper pride, and prompted by something more than a meagre desire to fill their pockets and their bellies—men actuated by high and noble motives, and conscious of their own mental and moral fitness for a position above the slave and the drudge—will avoid a land where they are made to feel the government only in its oppressions, and to participate in everything but its benefits.

Abroad the rise of know-nothings in the United States has been noted and approved by the enemies of republican institutions. It has been hailed as the forerunner of a change of government in this country, and has been justly regarded as the first step towards the establishment of a system in which a native aristocracy will form an important and controlling feature, and in which the oppressed of foreign lands must take a place in no wise better than has been allotted to them at home. Amidst the convulsions and revolts of Europe that will hereafter occur, the disfranchised and oppressed may not look to our country for refuge or condolement. No noble and patriotic spirit may expect sympathy from us. The relentless tyrant may impose new yokes upon his down-trodden subjects with the satisfaction that there is now no asylum from oppression left them, and that the last refuge from despotism has been destroped.

New homes will be opened to foreign emigrants. The South American States will furnish the industrious German and Irish with asylums from their oppressors, and a clime where they may both enjoy and reap the fruits of their labor, while the enlightened and liberal know-nothing of the United States will be permitted the privilege of grading his own roads, digging out his own sewers, paving his own streets, and making his own canals, without the aid of the foreigner.—*St. Louis Pilot.*

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—About three weeks since, a young man a stranger, who stated that his name was Auburn, and that he was from Boston, Massachusetts, came to this city and sought and obtained work at the cabinet established of Messrs. Binford & Proter, as a designer and carver. After working a few days, and proving himself a first rate carver, and earning $38, which were paid him, he rented a house on Main street near 22d street, and employed a carpenter to fit the same up for a grocery, oyster and drinking house. He also employed a young man to assist him in the grocery, which was to be opened on Monday (to-day.) On Friday night last, Auburn was arrested on a charge of enticing away and harboring two negro men, belonging to Messrs. Jesse Williams and James H. Grant, and who had disappeared a few days previous. The time of arrest was about 12 o'clock Friday night, and was effected by the police, who stationed themselves around Aubun's house, and awaited his return, which was at the late hour named. He resisted the officers with pistol and bowie-knife in hand, but was overpowered and taken to the cage. On his way to prison he drew from his pocket a phial of strychnine, and drank a portion of it, and spit out a mouthful of the poison in the face of the officers who had him in charge. Two physicians where immediately called to his relief, but he died from the effects of the strychnine about two hours after swallowing it; and the Coroner held an inquest over his body Saturday morning.

The charge on which he was arrested was satisfactorily established as follows: He had received about $100 from the two negro men, under a promise to convey them to the North, and had concealed them in the third story of his house, preparatory to sending them away. One of the negroes having complained of being unwell, he gave him what he said was a dose medicine, but which was no doubt strychnine, as the negro died soon after taking the dose. Auburn than dug a grave in his cellar, and with the assistance of the other negro, buried his murdered subject, first cutting his throat, ripping open his abdomen, and horribly mutilating the body in other places. This was done, it is supposed, to prevent the negro from recovering from the effects of the strychnine. These bloody scenes occurring before the eyes of the other negro, naturally produced much alarm and uneasiness in his mind—consequently, he embraced the first opportunity to escape from confinemeut, which he did by leaping from a window in the third story of the house. He then returned to his master, and revealed all he knew about this most singular and horrible transaction. It is believed Auburn was in league with others engaged in the business of running off slaves, but no accomplices have yet been detected.

Auburn was a young man of genteel appearance and manners, and had capacities, as a carver and designer, to earn from 5 to $8 a day. He gave as a reason for renting a house and opening a grocery, the expected visit of his mother and some to her family from the North, to reside with him in this city. *Rich. Enq.*

A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, in alluding to the operation of the Main Prohibitory Law in that city says:—

"The prohibitory liquor law, as was predicted, by every one who took a common sense view of the subject, has proved an entire failure. It is no where respected nowhere executed, and never can be.—The penalty is so strangely disproportionate to the offence, that no jury honestly empanelled will ever convict; and if they were to, the person so convicted would be regarded as an unfortunate sufferer rather than criminal, and he would not in the least lose caste in society, or forfeit the good opinion of the public. Like all sumptuary laws, it is not only powerless for good, but actually promotes and encourages the evils it was intended to abate. Intoxicating liquors are as freely used now as they were before the law was enacted, and if the police are to be believed, drunkenness is none the less frequent. By some, 'pocket pistoles,' are considered indispensable—indeed, very few think it safe to venture far from home without one. The old custom of tendering the social glass to friendly callers is being revived, and friendly calls are becoming exceedingly fashionable."

The Presbytery of Orange will commence its 171st session at Madison, in Rockingham county, on Thursday the 25th instant, at 7½ P. M.

The Synod of North Carolina will commence its Fall sessions at Greensborough on Wednesday the 31st instant.

We understand it to be the intention of the Railroads to give to the members free return tickets.

A SHARP REBUKE.—To draw a "full house," only is, now-a-days (says the New York Express,) the highest ambition of some preachers; not to preach Christ crucified to "the two or three that may gather together in my name."

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

BABIE BELL.

The Poem of a Little Life that was but three Aprils long.

BY W. L. ALDRICH.

Have you not heard the poet tell
How came the dainty Babie Bell
Into this world of ours?
The gates of heaven were left ajar:
With folded hands and dreamy eyes
She wandered out of Paradise!
She saw this planet, like a star,
Hung in the depths of purple even—
Its bridges, ruining to and fro,
O'er which the white winged seraphs go,
Bearing the holy dead to heaven!
She touched a bridge of flowers—those feet,
So light they did not bend the bells
Of the celestial asphodels!
They fell like dew upon the flowers!
And all the air grew strangely sweet!
And thus came dainty Babie Bell
Into this world of ours!

She came and brought delicious May!
The swallows built beneath the eaves;
Like sunbeams in and out the leaves,
The robins went, the live long day:
The lily swung its noiseless bell,
And o'er the porch the trembling vine
Seemed bursting with its veins of wine!—
O, earth was full of pleasant smell,
When came the dainty Babie Bell
Into this world of ours!

O Babie, dainty Babie Bell!
How fair she grew from day to day!
What woman nature filled her eyes,
What poetry within them lay!
Those deep and tender twilight eyes,
So full of meaning, pure and bright
As if she yet stood in the light
Of those oped gates of Paradise!
And we loved Babie more and more:
O never in our hearts before
Such holy love was born;
We felt we had a link between
This real world and that unseen—
The land of deathless morn!
And for the love of those dear eyes,
For love of her whom God led forth—
The mother, being ceased on earth
When Babie came from Paradise!—
For love of him who smote our lives,
And woke the chords of joy and pain,
We said, "Sweet Christ!"—our hearts bent down
Like violets after rain!

And now the orchards which were once
All white and rosy in their bloom—
Filling the crystal heart of air
With gentle pulses of perfume—
Were thick with yellow juicy fruit;
The plums were globes of honey rare,
And soft-cheeked peaches blush'd and fell!
The grapes were purpling in the grange;
And time wrought just as rich a change
In little Babie Bell!
Her *petite* form more perfect grew,
And in her features we could trace,
In softened curves, her mother's face;
Her angel nature ripened too,
We thought her lovely when she came,
But she was holy, saintly now,
Around her pale and lofty brow
We saw a slender ring of flame!

Sometimes she said a few strange words,
Whose meanings lay beyond our reach:
God's hand had taken away the seal
Which held the portals of her speech!
She never was a child to us;
We never held her being's key!
We could not teach her holy things:
She was Christ's self in purity!

It came upon us by degrees;
We saw its shadow ere it fell,
The knowledge that our God hath sent
His messenger for Babie Bell!
We shuddered with unlanguaged pain,
And all our thoughts ran into tears!
And all our hopes were changed to fears—
The sunshine into dismal rain!
Aloud we cried in our belief:—
"O, smite us gently, gently, God!
Teach us to bend and kiss the rod,
And perfect grow through grief!"
Ah, how we loved her, God can tell;
Her little heart was cased in ours—
They're broken caskets—Babie Bell!

At last he came, the messenger,
The messenger from unseen lands:
And what did dainty Babie Bell?
She only crossed her little hands!
She only looked more meek and fair.
We parted back her silken hair;
We laid some buds upon her brow—
Death's bride arrayed in flowers!
And thus went dainty Babie Bell
Out of this world of ours!

[From Household Words.]

JUDGE NOT.

Judge not; the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-won field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frets thy sight,
May be a token that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some internal fiery foe,
Whose glance would scorch thy smiling grace,
And cast thee shuddering on thy face!

The fall thou darest to despise—
May be the slackened angel's hand
Has suffered it, that he may rise
And take a firmer, surer stand;
Or, trusting less to earthly things,
May henceforth learn to use his wings.

And judge none lost, but wait, and see
With hopeful pity, not disdain;
The depth of the abyss may be
The measure of the height of pain,
And love and glory that may raise
This soul to God in after days!

Roger's Store Post Office,
WAKE COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 17th, 1855.

NOTICE.—SOMETIME IN THE MONTH OF February or March, 1854, I, Benjamin Rogers, of the county of Wake, and State aforesaid, made a limited power of attorney to William A. Rogers, of the county of Robeson, and State aforesaid, for the care and protection of some several servants, then engaged in the Turpentine business, until they were re-hired by certain trustees, or returned to me, or so directed it wrote, and for no other purpose whatever; to which a part was re-hired by said trustees, in March, 1854, and balance returned to me, at which time I considered the agency of William A. Rogers had ceased and was of no effect. But since then, (one or two months back,) I was credibly informed that moneys due to me were paid over to him, and under color of the said power of attorney, and he had received it accordingly, and delays the payment of the same to me or my proper agent. Now, be it known, that I did not consider him agent for collecting or receiving any such moneys for me, or giving receipts, or having any thing further to do with my servants after they were re-hired by trustees, and balance of slaves returned to me. As such, I do hereby revoke any and all such power of attorney, and such agency heretofore and hereafter, and all acts of his in any way or manner touching the same premises in my name, shall be null and void, from that time day, and date above written.

BENJ. ROGERS.

October 23, 1855. 96—3t.

☞ Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer copy three times and forward accounts to Benj. Rogers, Roger's Store, N. C.

L. LUNSFORD & SON,

Rectifiers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK of their own and Northern Manufactures, including FRENCH BRANDY at all prices, Holland and Domestic GIN, N. E. RUM, APPLE BRANDY, WINE, CORDIALS, and every grade of common and pure OLD RYE WHISKEY, which they can at all times sell at as low prices as a similar article can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

Nos. 33 & 35 OLD STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.

October 20, 1855. 95—6tpd.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER.
Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by

J. J. LITCHFORD.

Oc ober 23, 1855. 96—

LOST.—ON MONDAY, 15TH INS., IN RALEIGH, or on the Road between Raleigh and Wakefield, a Port-money containing twenty dollars in cash, and a note of hand on Norfleet Perry for twenty dollars, and several other papers not recollected. I will give five dollars to any person who may find the same so that I can get it again.—My address is Wakefield, N. C.

BENJAMIN PEARCE.

October 23, 1855. 96—3t.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
Letters to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D.
The Life of Daverean. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

THE HIDDEN PATH.—JUST RECEIVED another supply of this exceedingly interesting work.

W. L. POMEROY.

Oct. 15, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.
Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.
Todd on the nervous system.
A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.
The Dispensatory of the United Sintes of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.
The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

NIEMEYER AND WHITE HAVE RESUMED business, and are prepared to receive Consignments, fill orders for Merchandise, and forward Goods to any extent.

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 16, 1855. 94—6t.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an ox-yoke, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 8th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF Equity, for Bertie County, I shall sell at public sale in the town of Windsor, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, those Valuable Lands in Perquimans county, belonging to the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased. I shall also sell at the same time place the

WILKINSON HOTEL,

situated in the town of Windsor. This is the only Hotel in the town, and has hitherto received a large patronage. Also at the same time and place, I shall sell several tracts of land in Bertie county, owned by the heirs at law of Alexander W. Mebane deceased.

The foregoing property is sold for division. The terms will be liberal and will be made known on the day of sale. A description of each tract will likewise be read on the day of sale.

L. S. WEBB, C. & M. E.

Oct. 16, 1855. 94—

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1855.

AN APPEAL TO MY SUBSCRIBERS.

GENTLEMEN: About two months since I appealed to all of you to pay up your subscriptions, and to pay in advance; and I sent at the same time, to three hundred and fifty of you, accounts amounting to over four thousand dollars. Of this four thousand I have received only two or three hundred dollars!—and but few others have responded.

I feel quite sure that I have the best list of subscribers in the State. Nineteen-twentieths of them are entirely able, as they are no doubt willing, to pay; but from procrastination and neglect, and a want of what is deemed a suitable opportunity, they do not pay, and very many of them are in arrears. The main profits of my arduous and constant labors, I feel constrained to state, are from advertising and job-work—and this with a weekly and semi-weekly list fully equal together to four thousand weekly subscribers. I cannot afford to lose thousands of dollars every year by this failure on the part of my subscribers; and if they are not much more prompt in their payments in the future, I shall be compelled, after the close of the next campaign, *to adopt the cash system*—to send to none without the cash in advance, and stop the paper as soon as the time paid for has expired. Just think of it!—I have been sending, for example, for four or five years, some thirty copies of the Standard to one County, and have not received from these subscribers as much money as would pay for the paper used in printing for them! The same is true as to several other Counties, but I have not yet cut these delinquents off, because it is highly important to the Democratic cause that the Standard, or some other Republican paper, should be circulated in these Counties.

What I ask is this: That *every* subscriber to the Standard, who knows or believes that he is due for it to any amount, will at once forward the money—a sum certain, if he knows the amount, or near the amount—and if not certain of the sum due, such amount as he may consider right and proper; and in all cases receipts will be immediately returned in the paper, showing the time paid for. If every subscriber will do this, the receipts which will be returned will enable all to see how they stand; and then each one can take a new start, with a determination (having filed away his receipt for future reference) to pay always in advance—a custom, we beg leave to add, much better than the existing one or any other for both subscriber and publisher. There is little if any risk in sending money by mail. Enclose the amount in the presence of a Postmaster, or some other witness, or have the Postmaster register the letter as containing money—pre-pay the postage, and I will be responsible after that. This is a plain and easy mode; and every one who is able and disposed to pay—and who cannot call at the office, or send by some friend—will avail himself of it.

If compelled, as above stated, to adopt the cash system, the Standard's circulation would in all probability, at once fall off at least one thousand. This is matter for reflection among my friends in all parts of the State, who have, as I have, and as we all have, the cause of Democracy so much at heart.

It is painful to me to have to write thus. I should be deeply mortified to be considered *a dun*, or as unreasonable, or importunate in dealing with my subscribers—to many of whom I owe so many thanks and so much gratitude. I have spoken plainly, but nothing is further from me than a disposition to irritate or offend any one; and I feel sure that the necessity which I regarded as existing for making this appeal, has occasioned me more anxiety and unpleasantness of feeling than it will to any one to whom it is addressed.

This appeal is, of course, not intended for such as have already paid in advance.

If this call should be responded to, as I have a right to expect and as I trust it will be, I shall be thereby cheered in my labors, and enabled to incur more pecuniary outlays and sacrifices for the cause during the ensuing campaign; but if disappointed, one source of consolation will be that I am already somewhat accustomed to it; and I shall continue, whatever may happen, to devote all my energies to my readers, and to the great and glorious party which has so honored and sustained me beyond my merits.

W. W. HOLDEN.

October, 1855.

Sound Resolutions passed in Chicago---Senator Douglas gloriously sustained!

A meeting of five thousand Democrats of Chicago, Illinois, was held on the 12th instant, and was addressed by Senator Douglas in his ablest and most impressive manner—after which the Resolutions given below, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. We concur with the Chicago Times that they are such Resolutions as "the Democracy on the Aroostock and on the Rio Grande may repeat." They are sound, and just, and entirely satisfactory to all Southern men. A friend writes us that they express the sentiments of the Democracy of Illinois—will be adopted in every county—and that the Democracy will, next year, carry Illinois on this platform by 20,000 majority. Read them, brother Democrats of the South, and remember that they are the Resolves of your brothers of Illinois—of men who, like those of Pennsylvania, of Maine, of New Hampshire, and of Connecticut, will stand by your Constitutional rights to the last!

"1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is a political contract between the people of independent sovereignties, which bestows paramount authority to the extent of the powers delegated, but leaves those not delegated, to the States respectively, or to the people; that a vigilant guard against the centralization of the reserved powers is essential to the preservation of our institutions; and that Congress has no rightful authority to establish, abolish or prohibit slavery in the States or Territories.

2. *Resolved*, That we re-affirm the time honored principles of the democracy, and believe that the only sure guarantee for the public tranquility is by a strict adherance to the provisions of the Constitution and by non-intervention upon the subject of slavery, applying alike to the States and Territories, observed in the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, and confirmed in the Kansas and Nebraska act, the corollary of the former measure, by which Congress have declared that it is their "true intent and meaning not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States;" and that we do pledge ourselves to maintain and execute the Compromises of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Kansas and Nebraska act of 1854, as we hold that they are wise and just measures, and should remain undisturbed for the preservation of the national peace, and the union of the States.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is founded upon the fundamental principle of entire and absolute equality among all the States of this Union, and it is not competent for the Congress or any other power to impose upon new States coming into the Union any condition or restriction in respect to their domestic institutions or internal concerns which the Federal Constitution has not imposed upon the original States; and that any effort on the part of Congress or any other power, to violate this principle should be met and resisted by all good citizens, as an attempt to trample upon the Constitution and destroy our Union.

4. *Resolved*, That all men have a natural right, antecedent to the formation of civil society, and beyond the control of government, to religious freedom, the surrender of which is not necessary to the temporal welfare of the State, and cannot be relinquished even by the consent of the citizen, in a free government; that much less can any mere party or faction regulate that right by any party compact against his consent, without violating this cardinal principle and the spirit of our constitution, our laws, and our free government; and that the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen should in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion.

5. *Resolved*, That we do not recognize any distinction among the citizens of the United States based upon the aristocratic principle of birth, and we hold that it is dishonest to repudiate the contract given by the government conferring all the rights of American citizenship in its letters of naturalization, and afterwards by a party compact to debar naturalized citizens from the full benefits while we leave them subject to the full burthens of the agreement.

6. *Resolved*, That the open discussion of public affairs is the foundation of the intelligence of the people and the safeguard of freedom; that any secret association or brotherhood for political objects is dangerous to free institutions, destructive of social confidence, and contrary to the frank and manly character of a true American.

7. *Resolved*, That we conceive these principles vital for the maintainance of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union, and that we invoke all patriotic citizens, irrespective of past party opinions, to unite with us for the preservation of the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty.

8. *Resolved*, That we approve of the administration of President Pierce, as evinced in the principles set forth in his inaugural address and elucidated and enforced in his annual and special messages, and carried into practical operation in the leading measures of his administration."

The Chicago Times, in laying these Resolutions before its readers, says:

"In presenting the above resolutions, we think it due to the friends of the Constitution, in Chicago, in Illinois, and in the Union, that a few comments should be made by us upon them. In the spring of 1854, the Nebraska Kansas act was passed by Congress. Previous to its passage, the abolitionists and disappointed office-seekers of Illinois and of the country sought to terrify the friends of the measure, by forming a league to proscribe from office any and every man who should favor or support the measure. With that view, the newspapers of Chicago unitedly commenced a war upon the author of that measure, and through him, upon the Democratic candidates for office. They sought to divide the party, and thus get their own men into office. In this war upon Senator Douglas there was a struggle on the part of our newspapers as to which should be the most unscrupulous in defamation of the man and the measure. That defamation has been continued with great bitterness up to the present time. Until the establishment of this paper, these journals had the matter all their way. In September, 1854, they had worked up an excitement in this city which led to the mob on the occasion when Senator Douglas offered to speak in self-vindication. He was denied the privilege then. Force and violence triumphed then.

On Friday night last that vindication was made. It was full, complete and triumphant. The mob men of 1854 were there, but they were cowed, broken, and dared not risk the deeds of twelve months ago. No church bells were rung to summon men to deeds of shame. No flags were hung at half mast, to indicate that the free people of a free city, of a free State, intended to murder free speech and deny an accused man the boon of self-defence. These concomitants of the mob of 1854, were wanting last Friday night. The democracy had rallied; they had recovered their ancient spirit, and armed with a consciousness of Right, turned out thousands to sustain that Right. The gallant chief who was elected last fall over the combination of all manner of isms came up from his desk at Springfield to indicate by his presence, that his heart was not forgetful of the gallant struggle made for him last year. There were other men present, eminent for their political services in the State and the country. The Wabash, the Mississippi, the mines of Galena, the centre and the extreme south sent up their sons to testify by their presence, that all that all Illinois appreciated the gallantry of the Chicago democracy. We have said there was no mob on Friday night. But it would not be consistent with truth did we not say that some of the same ruffians and blackguards who disgraced the city in 1854, were present on this occasion. They feebly attempted a disturbance, but public opinion would not tolerate a repetition of such an event as the mob of 1854.

Senator Douglas has been heard in Chicago. He has triumphed over the fanatics, who dared not permit him to explain and read and defend the gratest political act of the age! Nay more, the democracy of Chicago have been able once more to assemble in public, and in speech, and in resolution proclaim the eternal truths which they profess.

They send their resolutions to the country. They are such as the democracy on the Aroostook and on the Rio Grande may repeat. They send them forth as the epitome of the great national Democratic faith, and in their defence throw down the gauntlet of defiance to all opponents. They challenge their opponents to controvert the truth and virtue of that creed. It is a creed in defence of which the Illinois democracy have successfully resisted intolerance and disunion in every form. It is a creed in defiance of which they can always fight with certainty of success, and can never, never surrender.

We trust our brethren of the whole democratic press of the Union will publish these resolutions, and show what great triumphs can be accomplished, even in such an abolitionized region as Chicago, by a simple but firm and steadfast assertion and maintainence of honest constitutional principles."

THE RESULT IN OHIO.—Chase, the fusionist, is elected Governor of Ohio; but we concur with the Richmond Enquirer that he "would surely have been beaten, had the Democracy of that State pursued the manly course upon the Nebraska question, that was so boldly adopted by the Democracy of Pennsylvania and Indiana and with such glorious success. Had the Ohio Democracy planted themselves unequivocally upon the National Democratic platform, by approving the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in distinct and emphatic terms, they would doubtless have beaten their antagonists. Every concession made to anti-slavery weakens the Democratic party, impairs its morale and impedes its success. In attempting to conciliate the anti-slavery sentiment of the State, the Democracy of Ohio committed a fatal error, as is manifest from the declarations of the leading Democratic papers in Ohio. Let the Democracy in all the non-slaveholding States learn a valuable lesson from the result in Ohio. The only guarantee of success is in grappling boldly and firmly with Abolition and all the mischievous dogmas of the day.—They must fight openly and manfully for the Constitution and for equal rights to all sections, and they will thus secure a glorious victory, full of blessings to the Confederacy. Better be defeated in fighting for the truth, than to secure a fleeting and valueless victory, by temporizing and truckling to the power of evils and falsehood."

THE FRENCH BROAD ROAD.

We learn, from the Asheville Spectator, that the $200,000 requisite for the organization of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad have been subscribed; and a meeting of the stockholders has been called, to be holden in Asheville, when nine Directors will be chosen for the ensuing year. The Spectator says: "Arrangements have been made to have the route South of this place surveyed, a competent Engineer having been employed for that purpose, who, as soon as efficient corps can be organized, which will be in a few days, will commence operations. The first important step being taken in this great enterprise, its final success is certain, if those, whose assistance and co-operation are invoked by every consideration of duty and interest, will put their shoulders to the wheel and make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The President of the Bank of Cape Fear gives notice, through the Wilmington Herald, Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, Asheville Spectator, and Washington Times, that a meeting of the stockholders of the said Bank, and also of the subscribers to the increased capital stock, will be held in Wilmington on the 6th day of December next. We give this as an item of news, and as one of interest to some of our readers. How does it happen that this Bank, in which the State as well as many Democrats hold shares, uniformly advertises only in Whig or Know Nothing papers? We do not complain of it, but only call attention to the fact.

We learn also, from the Observer, the Herald, and the Register, that this Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

KANSAS ELECTION.—Returns from the Congressional election in Kansas have been received from all the Counties. Gen. Whitfield's vote is 2,504, and Reeder's 236. The Freesoilers, refusing to admit the validity of the action of the Legislature directing the above election, held another election on the 9th October, at which Reeder was chosen as their delegate to Congress. It will devolve on the next House of Representatives to say who shall have the seat.

A NEW KNOW NOTHING PLATFORM.

A Know Nothing State Conclave, or Conventicle, or Council, or Convention, was held in this City last week—in which, it is stated, the following Resolutions were adopted, and over which, it is rumored, Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, presided.

This Convention, it will be observed, has made a new platform for the Order in this State; and it will be observed, also, that in their first Resolution the leaders assembled here have rebelled against the authority of the National Council, and violated their oaths of fidelity to it! So much for the *morals* of the concern—its *new* platform of principles (?) we may consider it worth while to discuss hereafter.

The secresy is abolished, and yet we have no names of delegates in attendance upon this Convention; a Convention is assembled, deliberates, and adjourns, and yet we have no authentic publication of its proceedings; two Delegates are appointed to National Convention, and yet their names are not given; an "Executive Central Committee of five" is also appointed, but their names are withheld.

The rumor is, that in this Convention Mr. Rayner's popularity was not so apparent as many supposed it would be; but, on the contrary, that he was voted down, and his opinions to a considerable extent disrrgarded by the Convention, under the influence of *youngsters*, and others, who possess more assurance than brains. However, this does not concern us. We give the rumor for what it is worth. The faction, or Order, or "*party*," as it is now styled, every way worthy of the leaders it had on the occasion referred to.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That as the causes which rendered the secrecy of the American organization necessary in its infancy, no longer exist—all the secret ceremonials of the order whether of initiation, obligations, signs, constitutions, rituals, or pass-words be abolished—that we do constitute ourselves into a publicly-organized *party*—that we do challenge our opponents to the public discussion of our principles—and we do hereby invite and invoke the aid and cooperation of all the citizens of the State without regard to their former political affiliations, in maintaining and carrying out the great aims, principles and objects of the American Party.

Resolved, That we do hereby ratify and endorse the principles enunciated in the platform of the American party, by the National Council of the same, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th day of June, 1855, in relation to the political policy of the Government—whilst at the same time, we consider the three great primary principles of the organization, which constitute the basis of our party, as paramount in importance to any issues of mere governmental policy.

Resolved, That these three great primary principles are, *first* the confinement of the honors, offices and responsibilities of political station, under our government, to native-born Americans—with a due regard at the same time, to the protection of the foreign-born in all the civil rights and privileges guaranteed to freemen by the constitution, whether Federal or State.

Secondly, Resistance to religious intolerance, and a rigid maintenance of the great principle of religious freedom—by excluding from office and power, those who would persecute for opinion's sake, or would control the politics of the country through Church influences or priestly interference; and who acknowledge an allegiance to any power on earth, whether civil or ecclesiastical, as paramount to that which they owe to the Constitution.

And, *Thirdly*, Unswerving devotion to the Union of these States, and resistance to all factious and sectional attempts to weaken its bonds.

Resolved, That in all nominations for political station hereafter to be made by the American Party, it is recommended that the same be done in open public meeting—and that all those who agree with us in principle, and who concur in our aims and objects, shall hereafter be recognized as members of the American Party.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the American Party in this State to hold a Convention of delegates, to be appointed in public primary meetings in the respective counties, in Greensboro' on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run by the American Party for Governor at the next election—that each county appoint as many delegates as it chooses, and that the mode of voting in said convention be regulated by the convention itself.

Resolved, That we consider the 22d day of February next—the time heretofore selected by the National Council of the American order, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, as too early a day for that purpose—and we do hereby recommend to our brethren of the American party throughout the Union, the propriety of postponing the holding of said convention, to some time in the months of June or July.

Resolved, However, lest such postponement may not take place, it is deemed advisable to appoint two delegates to represent the State at large in such nominating convention,—and it is recommended to the American Party in each Congressional District to hold primary meetings in the respective counties, and appoint delegates to District Conventions, for the selection of a delegate from each respective District to said nominating Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Central Committee of five, be appointed by this body, whose duty it shall be to attend to the general concerns of the American party in this State, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and take such inceptive steps as may be deemed necessary for the more thorough organization of the said party—and that said executive committee be authorized and requested to appoint a County Executive Committee for each county in the State; and that said County Executive Committee do further appoint a sub-committee for each election precinct in the county, with a view to a more thorough and complete organization of the American party in North Carolina.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The official vote for Canal Commissioner is as follows: Plumer, Democrat, 164,581; Nicholson, abolitionists and fusionist, 149,745—majority for Plumer, 11,536. The clear Democratic gain since last year is FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND VOTES! This is indeed a great victory.—It cheers the hearts of the friends of the Constitution and the Union in all portions of the country—it gives assurance, not to be mistaken, of a spirit of justice in the hearts of the Northern people—it goes very far to blast and destroy the agitators and disunionists of the free States—it is an omen of good, which will be seen and thought of amid the sectional storms now impending.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN EUROPE.—The Berlin National Zeitung, of September 22d, says: "Not only grain, meat, oil and spirits have recently risen in price, but there is almost no description of goods which is not dearer. We have not known for years a period at which the advance in prices has been so universal as at present. Imports, raw material and domestic fabrics are all dear. Many different causes may be alleged as the origin of this dearness; one being the increase of the circulating medium both of gold and paper money."

THANKSGIVING PUMPKIN.—Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. E. D. Smith fo a big "Democratic, anti-Know Nothing pumpkin," measuring 4 feet 10 inches around, and weighing 61 pounds. It was raised by Mr. Jacob Bledsoe, of Orange county. If any of our Wake friends, or those of any other County can beat it, let them send on the evidence and we will render a verdict accordingly. Meanwhile, in true puritan style, we shall luxuriate in "pumpkin pies."

INDIANA.—The Indiana Sentinel thinks the Democratic majority in that State will be 20,000. The Democratic gain since last year, is 30,000. That will do.

THE GRAIN CROP IN FRANCE.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend in Paris, for the following translation of an important article in a late number of the *Moniteur*, in relation to the wheat crop. The *Moniteur* is the official organ. It manifests some alarm with reference to the prospects for food; and the information contained in its article is deeply interesting to our farmers. There is an admission of a deficit in France of seven millions of hectolitres—or near twenty millions of bushels of wheat. This is to be supplied by importations, and to invite this a decree of the 8th of this month allows for one year the entry of all articles of food *free of duty*. Europe, it is thought, will need all the surplus produce the farmers of this country may have.

"The government continues to occupy itself with the question of the means of subsistence, always a grave one. For the third time within three years, the elevated price of wheat imposes great sacrifices on the country. At this difficult juncture, the government will not fail in its duty.

Let us examine the state of the question.

France produces, annually, eighty two millions of hectolitres of wheat. Let us suppose that the crop of this year yielded seventy-five millions only; there will still be a deficit of seven millions. Now, just so long as these seven millions of hectolitres remain unsupplied to France by foreign prpduction, there exists no human means of reducing the price.

The great object then, is to bring into market, as rapidly and economically as possible this amount of wheat from abroad. Once arrived, it must be readily distributed througnout all parts of the empire, and not permitted to go out of the country. That done, prices will fall according to the natural order of things.

What is, then, the best means to procure these seven millions of hectolitres? Is it, as has been proposed, by lowering artificially the price? Is it by constraining the holders to sell in a certain manner, in certain places at a certain rate? Is it by giving premiums on importation? We do not think so.

If, by factitious means, the government should imprudently have wheat sold at an unfair price in order to check complaints; if it should use inquisitorial measures against the holders, these acts would bring about a result contrary to its wishes; fear would seize upon all those who possess wheat; it would disappear from the markets, would be hidden rather than sold, and the fall, purely artificial, could not be maintained. Foreign wheat, finding no advantage in our markets, would not enter France, and we should inevitable have a famine; for it is as impossible to impose, by force, a price upon provisions, as to prevent water from finding its own level. The famous law of the "maximum" of fatal memory, affords evident proof of the evil produced by ignorance in political economy. Confidence and freedom in trade are the invariable bases of prosperity in commerce, and consequently, the causes of abundance.

As to premiums upon importation of wheat into France, there are some who imagine that grain has a fall equal to the amount of the premium. The experiment was made in 1810 and did not succeed. Indeed, if the government were to declare that it gave a premium upon the importation of grain, in a short time the producers and foreign merchants would raise the price to the whole value of the premium, and the measure would only end in enriching strangers, to the detriment of French producers and consumers.

What then is to be done? It is, as thus prescribed by the decree of the 8th of September last, to open for more than another year our frontiers, to all alimentary products, of foreign countries; to forbid their exportation from France; to facilitate their transport on railways and canals, by rendering it less costly, and thus equalizing the price as much as possible in all parts of the territory; it is to encourage, to urge, to assist in purchases from abroad, to allow the most perfect freedom in trade while exercising the utmost rigor of the law against all culpable manœuvers that tend, by coalition, to create artificial rises; it is to awaken public and private charity at the moment that bread is dearest; to stimulate by every method internal labor; for if we can once succeed in rendering manual labor more valuable, and consequently dearer, the workman will obtain a remunerative price which will compensate in a certain degree, the rise in price of alimentary products. It is very sure, that cheapness in the price of provisions is not always a sign of prosperity. There are countries, for example where wheat may be had for nothing, and where, nevertheless, the people are in the deepest misery, because, for the want of industrial and commercial activity, they cannot buy in sufficient quantities the most necessary articles of food, even at the feeble rate at which they sell.

Besides, it is an incontestable fact, that a rise in wheat can alone make up the deficit; for, without any doubt, foreign producers and merchants will only bring it to our markets when they find reasonable profit and perfect safety in trade.

This is so true, that already the rise in wheat has given in good time the alarm to commerce. It has decided numerous and important orders for purchases abroad; and not only will the arrivals growing out of this have, as a result, the effect of lowering the price, but the simple knowledge of this fact will co-operate to this end as soon as it is known to French producers.

Let the people, then, be encouraged. The government watches, and pre-eminently occupied as it is, with the welfare of the largest class, it will understand, both how to take the most prudent and efficacious measures, and how to resist all unreasonable requirements, with the power which a love of right and a sense of duty gives."

POSTING UP.

The Washington Union posts up the Democratic books as follows, showing a very handsome balance sheet:

	Electoral votes.	maj's.
Virginia	15	10,000
North Carolina	10	8,000
Illinois	11	20,000
Tennessee	12	2,000
Alabama	9	11,000
Texas	4	8,000
Maine, legislature 2 to 1	8	
Georgia	10	10,000
Indiana	13	15,000
Pennsylvania,	27	12,000
	119	76,000

The abolition know-nothing coalition have carried the following States:

	Electoral votes.	maj's.
Kentucky	12	4,000
Vermont	5	10,000
Ohio	23	20,000
California	4	4,000
	44	38,000

The Union adds:

"How prodigious the reaction since 1854! We did not then carry a single State: but in 1855, thus far, we have carried ten States, with one hundred and nineteen electoral votes, to our opponents' four States, with forty-four electoral votes.

It is now apparent to every intelligent man that the democrats will elect the President in 1856. As the only national party in the field, they will sweep the entire country. The opposition, sectional in its nature, divided and broken, dispirited by defeat, can make no headway against our triumphant columns. Whoever the National Democratic Convention designates will be the next President of the United States. The political sky is now as bright for us as it was for the opposition a year ago. Most truly can we say, "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer."

TENNESSEE.—The official vote for governor in this State has been declared, and is as follows:

Andrew Johnson, democrat,	67,499
M. P. Gentry, know-nothing,	65,342
Democratic majority	2,157

At the gubernatorial election in 1853 the vote stood as follows:

Johnson democrat	63,413
Henry, whig	61,163
Democratic majority	2,250

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

RALEIGH, Oct. 20, 1855.

Dear Express:—The third State Fair of North Carolina is over, and a most useful and interesting one has it been in every respect. Fears were at one time entertained that it would be a failure; but the crowd was certainly greater than last year, and the articles exhibited were of better style and quality. The horses, carriages, buggies, the fruits, the potatoes, the needle-work, the paintings, the ploughs, and others that might be named, were of a very superior stamp and kind. They showed *improvement* and *progress*—the great aim of Fairs.

The address of Judge Ruffin, delivered on Thursday, was one of the ablest and soundest documents of the kind ever produced. It will soon be in print in pamphlet form, when I will send you a copy—meantime, you will see it in the next *Standard*, of this city, as I observe the editors have been furnished with a copy for publication. Let it have a wide circulation. Its vindication of the institution of domestic slavery is thorough, philosophical truthful, conclusive; and the spirit of State pride which pervades it is honorable to the wise and great man who delivered it, and every way worthy of the occasion and of our noble old Commonwealth.

Mr. EXPRESS, you ought to have been here. We had the gratification, it is true, of seeing S., your representative—as clever a fellow as ever broke a biscuit—but we looked for you also, and you came not. What a time we had! The dust, the crowd of all colors, the "wild men of Borneo," "some snaix," as well as a fat pig and two fat girls, the stalwart, fine looking men, the boys—some used to such sights and up to the occasion, and others green and not to the "manor born," in this sense, at least—the lovely women, the music, the fine horses—what surpasses, by the way, a pretty woman and a fine horse?—and many, many things to make one feel proud, and curious, and good, and sad, by turns, and then hopeful for North Carolina, her agriculture, her internal improvements, her State Fairs and her fair renown.

The State Agricultural Society adjourned last night, after a session of much interest and harmony.

Among the prominent men present on the occasion, I noticed Ex Governors Graham and Morehead, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne, Calvin Graves, of Caswell, S. P. Hill, of Caswell, Gen. Dockery, of Richmond, Hon. W. S. Ashe' of New Hanover, Dancy, Dr. Holt, Hill, of Halifax, Gen. Spruill, of Plymouth, and Col. Braxton Bragg, who has been here some days. Our excellent Governor, Thomas Bragg, appeared to take a deep interest in the Fair. I saw him frequently on the Fair grounds, and he was a regular attendant on the meetings of the Society.

The premium carriages have been purchased, one by Council Wooten, Esq., of Lenoir, and the other by Seth Jones, Esq., of Wake. What became of the big pumpkin, the "Borneo men," the fat pig, and the organ-grinder, who played so many mournful tunes, I know not.

Yours, RALEIGH.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cunard Mail Africa—The Allies Threatening Perekop—Bombardment of Odessa Expected Hourly—Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs Advanced.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—The Cunard steamship Africa reached here this forenoon, with one week's later intelligence than that received by the Atlantic.

The Africa left Liverpool on the 13th, and brings quite a number of passengers. The war news is unimportant, but her commercial intelligence is possessed of peculiar interest.

FROM THE CRIMEA, ETC.

The Allies have been quite active in their operations on the Danube. Kars still holds out.

At Sebastopol all was quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot from the Russian batteries.

A slight engagement had occurred near Kertch, which terminated favorable to the Allies.

The Allies, at last accounts, were threatening Perekop.

The bombardment of Odessa by the Allied fleet, was expected to come off immediately.

COMMERCIAL INNTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—Cotton.—Sales of the week 13,000 bales. Prices considerably lower—the depression amounts almost to a panic. It has declined at least a quarter penny. The market closed dull. Sales to both speculators and exporters small.

Breadstuffs have slightly advanced. Corn steady and unchanged.

Provisions generally unchanged.

Money more stringent. Consols for money 87¼.

THE RESULT IN GEORGIA.—The Macon Telegraph, of the 16th instant, publishes full election returns from every county in the State save one (Coffee.) In the 111 counties resported—

Johnson's vote is	54,023
Andrews's vote	42,548
Overby's	6,198
Whole vote polled	102,769
Johnson's majority over Andrews	11,475
Johnson's majority over both	5,277

The party classification of the next legislature will be as follows:

SENATE.

Democrats	75
Know-nothing	36
Democratic majority	39

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats	96
Know-nothings	56
Democratic majority	40

It will be seen from the above that the democratic majority on joint ballot in the next Georgia legislature will be seventy-nine. The Telegraph, after giving the tables, of which the above is a recapitulation, adds:

"We think that this statement will be found tolerably correct. In commenting on the victory, figures of rhetoric are not needed. The figures of arithmetic tell the story quite well enough."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF GEORGIA.—The official vote for Governor of Georgia is as follows: For Johnson, Democrat, 54,476—Andrews, Know Nothing, 43,750—Overby, Temperance, 6,261. Johnson's clear majority over both is 4,465. The Senate stands seventy-three Democrats to thirty-eight Know Nothings, and the House eighty-seven Democrats to sixty-one Know Nothings.

THE CAPITOL OF GEORGIA.—At the late elections in Georgia the people of that State voted on the question of the removal of the seat of government from Milledgeville. Twenty-seven thousand voted to remove it to Atlanta, but a majority of thirteen thousand voted against any removal.

☞ Thanksgiving Day was universally observed in this City. The various places of business were closed, and Divine services were held in most of the churches.

For the Standard

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Wilson,	Oct. 29th, evening.
Greenville,	Oct. 31st.
Trinity Chapel, Beaufort,	Nov. 2nd.
Washington,	Nov. 3d and 4th.
Zion Chapel, Beaufort,	Nov. 5th.
St. John's Church, Pitt Co.,	Nov. 7th.

THE FEVER.—We learned on Saturday, that there were three new cases among those who had returned from abroad. It is earnestly hoped that there will be an early change in the weather; and that we shall soon have frost and ice, so that all the refugees may return without the fear of taking the fever. Not the least unpleasant feasure in the sad visitation of pestilence to our city, is the compulsory detention of thousands of our citizens from home, some of whom have not funds enough left to pay their tavern bill or passage to Norfolk.

The above is from the Norfolk *Argus* of yesterday. A gentleman who came up from Norfolk yesterday, informs there were seven deaths from Fever in that place on Saturday. In every instance the subject was a recently returned refugee. Absentees are particularly requested not to return yet awhile.

Pet. Express.

MARRIED.

In Person county, N. C., on the 18th inst., by W. H. Royster, Esq., Mr. J. A. Burch to Miss Mary E. Ramsey, daughter of Mr. Baldy Ramsey, all of Person.

In Laurens Dist., S. C., on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, W. A. McCorkle, Esq., of Rowan county, N. C., to Miss Emma T., daughter of Gen. Jno. Belton O'Neile, of Laurens Dist., S. C.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS"

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO MEET at the CENTRAL R. R. DEPOT on (SATURDAY) morning, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, in Winter Uniform, armed and equipped according to law, with *thirteen rounds blank cartridges*.

By order of the Captain,

J. C. S. LUMSDEN, O. S.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., PRESIDENT—(aided by a number of Teachers sufficient to meet all the demands of the School.)

The exercises of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of next January. To the buildings already on the premises, which are spacious and comfortable, and which are to be immediately thoroughly repaired and fitted up, will be added forthwith a large three story brick building. So that there will be room for a large number of boarders. Mr. Christian, the President, is not only a graduate of R. M. College, but has also graduated in several schools of the Virgina University. He has had extensive experience in teaching in Female Schools of high grade, so that persons committing their daughters to his charge may feel well assured that every effort will be made necessary to their improvement.

Terms per Session of Five months.

Board, including eating, sleeping, lights and fuel,	$60 00
English tuition,	15 00
Music on Piano and Guitar,	20 00
Use of instrument,	3 00
Washing,	5 00

French, Italian, Anglo Saxon, Ancient Languages, Painting and Drawing in all their varieties, Needle work, &c., taught at the usual prices.

☞ *Persons intending to board their daughters with the President should inform him of the fact as soon as they can, that he may make his arrangements accordingly.* It is preferable that each young lady should supply herself with her towels with her name distinctly marked on them, as well as her other clothing. For further particulars address Prof. W. H. CHRISTIAN, Warrenton Female College, or A. M. GORMAN, Esq., Sec. of the Board of Directors, Raleigh, N. C.

Payments—one half in advance, the remainder at the end of the Session.

It is very desirable that Pupils be present at the beginning of the session, as the classes will then be the formed, and a delay of a few days may subject them to inconveniences.

Students will be admitted any time during the session, and charged from time of entrance only.

DIRECTORS.

C. W. B. HUTCHINGS,	A. M. GORMAN,
T. H. SELBY,	S. H. YOUNG,
J. C. PALMER,	M. A. BLEDSOE,
G. T. COOKS,	N. F. REID,
HENRY PORTER.	

Raleigh, Oct 26, 1855. 97—wtlJ.

A CARD.

IT HAVING BEEN REPEATEDLY INSINUATED by interested parties, that the carriage we exhibited at the late State Fair, and for which the first premium was awarded, was mostly manufactured at the North, we feel it due to ourselves to state, that the timber, of which the wheels were made, was imported from Connecticut, we being able to obtain better timber there than in the lower parts of this State. The timber of which the body was made was the growth of North Carolina, was made at our shop in Kinston, by a citizen of this State; was painted by a citizen of this State, and trimmed by a citizen of this State. In short, it is essentially the manufacture and production of North Carolina.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Raleigh, Oct 26, 1855. 97—1tpd.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.

II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.

III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.

IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.

V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENT

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brs. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 5 b ls Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, as'd from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Saleratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

New Arrivals!
FALL GOODS FOR 1855!!

T. R. FENTRESS WOULD TENDER HIS WARM acknowledgements to the public for the liberal patronage which he has received at their hands. He trusts, by the judiciousness of his selections, the style of his workmanship, and a prompt attention to his business, to merit, not only a full continuance, but an increase, of the same.

He has just returned from New York with the most attractive FALL STOCK ever brought to this market, to which he respectfully invites general attention. This stock embraces the latest and most fashionable styles:

Black, Blue, Olive and Green French and English Cloths;
French and English Cassimeres, of every color; Vestings of every quality.
Also, Dress Shirts, Silk and Flannel Shirts;
Drawers, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves;
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

He has also on hand a small stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell at a very slight advance above cost. Call, then, if you want *cheap Clothing!*

☞ Paris and American fashions for the Fall of 1855 just received.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle immediately, either by cash or note. The last six months' business fell due on the 1st instant, *and accounts bear interest from the expiration of each term.*

☞ Those debtors *living at a distance* will oblige the subscriber, even in the default of a settlement, by communicating their place of residence. Otherwise, he may be driven to a disagreeable necessity.

Oct. 12, 1855. 94—3t.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.

The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.

Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Wafflington."

Christy Johnson, by ditto.

The Elder Sister. By Marion James.

Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.

Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.

Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.

Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.

Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at

H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.

H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of

E. L. HARDING.

Oct. 12, '55. 93—3t.

FOR SALE,

Highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL, is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

Valuable Property at Public Sale in the Town of Warrenton, N. C.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP between BOBBITT & MINETREE, in the Coach-making business, having taken place, and a sale of the property belonging to the late firm being necessary, in order to ensure an equitable division, they will expose to public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on the 25th day of October next, their New, Large, Extensive, and Complete Coach Factory, situated in the business part of the Town of Warrenton N. C., immediately on the Main Street, opposite to, and within, fifty yards of the Court House. The principal edifice constructed of Stone and Brick, is 75 feet in length, and 26 feet in width, containing a Stone Basement 50 feet long, and 26 feet wide, used as a Smith's Shop, in which there are four Forges with flues running out of the top of the house, which is covered with tin, and thus rendered secure against ignition from sparks. In the upper story there are three rooms, of which one is designed for trimming, one for painting, and the remaining one for varnishing, and all plastered. The lower department consists of a Show Room, and a Wood Shop, the former fronting the street, and the latter in the rear.

There is, likewise on the lot a separate house for timber or lumber, 50 by 26 feet, and abundant sheiters for the protection of any quantity of work that may be sent for repairs. There is, also, on the lot another house, 28 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, of which the upper is designed for unfinished work and the lower for work that has been repaired. The whole establishment was erected recently, and expressly, for the business of Coach making, and is the most extensive and complete in the State of North Carolina.

The lot is sufficiently spacious to afford room for the erection of as many and as extensive buildings in addition, as any person might desire for the carrying on of the business in all its branches. It is now so well enclosed that it can not be entered by any one not having the keys which unlock the gates. In one of the shelters forming a part of the enclosure of the lot, are two Smith's forges, which were built within the last 12 months.

Terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of Jan'y, 1856.

WM. H. BOBBITT,
JAMES MINETREE.

Sept. 20, 1855.—ts

☞ Any person purchasing the above property and wishing to engage in the Coach making business, can buy of me at fair valuation and on liberal terms a lot of timber, a quantity of unfinished work, and all kinds of materials.

WM. H. BOBBITT.

Sept. 25, 1855. 1092—wtd

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

New Watches and Jewelry for the Fair!

I AM NOW OPENING A NEW AND Fashionable Stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., purchased with care as to styles. It is useless to state each article—the assortment is large and complete.

All who wish Watches repaired, or Jewelry made or repaired, can *now* have it done, as I have a firstrate Watch-Maker and Jeweller from the North. Work shall be faithfullp executed.

☞ Old Gold and Silver bought.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1855. 93—3t.

☞ Age copy three times.

Special Term.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County. Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1855.

Ordered by his Honor, Judge Caldwell, that a SPECIAL TERM of this Court be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in December next; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof. The Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Cases are hereby notified of the Order and required to attend accordingly. As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend.

EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.

Oxford, Sept. 22, 1855. 90—w6w.

Office North Carolina Railroad Co.,

SALISBURY, Sept. 5th, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL DELINQUENT stockholders in this Company to make payment of whatever balance may be due from them on their stock before the first day of November next, or the said stock will thereafter be sold upon ten days' public notice.

By order C. P. MENDENHALL Treas.

Sept. 18 1855. 90—3t.

FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN SHARES IN BONDS OF THE STATE of North Carolina. For terms apply at the Star office.

Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1855. 92—6w.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 2855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of, from *one to two millions* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 80—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $3 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*
September 18, 1855. 86—4w.

DEQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" " Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs.
Laces and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fal* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 84—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.

Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.

For Sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855.

THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path" a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

The extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read "Alone"—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineration, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New Hork,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to

H. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. WM. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&aw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 52—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 8, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., F. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATT